# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Mr. McCaull's travelling company, returning to town after a journey as far as the Pacific coast, appeared again last evening at the Casino in Strauss's delightful opera "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," which they played steadily for so long during the winter. The play gained by being carried twice continent, for the representation distinctly lost something of the freshness and brightness of earlier performances. Traces of fatigue are apparent and of less abounding e and pains. The chorus, too, has suffered by change and reduction. Possibly the unusually small audien had some ill effect upon the performers, the fear of heat no doubt having kept many away, but in fact the Casino

is one of the coolest houses in New-York. The cast is somewhat different from original one. Mr. Carleton, as Cerrantes, is an improvement upon Signor Perugini, singing better than ever, and acting with admirable grace and spirit. Miss Rose Beaudet, as the King, is far short of Miss Paullin in that character, and Miss Agnes Perring's Marquise has not the strength of Miss Reifferth's. Miss Lily Post's. original part of the Queen has gained vastly in single quality. It is really curious that the orchestra should be so coarse and ineffective, composed, as it is, almost entirely of Philharmonic players.

#### THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

Mestayer's Tourists appeared at the Cosmopolitan Theatre last night in their prolix farce of the Pullman Palace Car. "Prince" Methusalem" is under-Ined at this house..... "The Queen's Lace Handker-chief" was revived last night at the Casino Theatre... The pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" was presented at the Standard Theatre, with Mr. G. H. Adams as Closen, and with an incidental ballet led by Mile. Cornalba.....The present is the last week of the season at Niblo's Garden. Thatcher's Minstrels give the closing performances.....It is announced that matiness performances at the Madison Square Theatre will be given only on Wednesdays. "The Rajah" holds the

Mr. Oscar Wilde has written a tragedy called "The Duchess of Padua." It was offered to Miss Mary Anderson, who declined it. ....This is the second week of the Thalia Opera Company and "The Prince Consort" at Wallack's Theatre....."A Bunch of Keys, or the Hotel" will shortly reach its 100th consecutive performan in the San Francisco Opera House ..... Rice's Surprise Party may be seen at the Bijou in Mr. Rowe's farce of "Pop.".....The Negro Minstrel Festival at the Grand Opera House will last only till next Saturday night. The entertainment is a good one and appropriate to the season ..... Old Ben Baker, the well-known stage-manager, is to have a complimentary benefit next Monday, June 18, at the Union Square Theatre. Many volunteers will take part in this tribute, and all will desire to make it practical and substantial ..... Niblo's, Haverly's and the Grand Opera House will be added next week to the list of theatres in New-York that are now closed. Mr. Charles L. Davis appeared at the Windsor Theatre last night in a piece called "Alvin Joslin," and personated a New-England farmer....Miss Ada Gray raised the temperature of Harlem last night by appearing there in "East Lynne," at the Mount Morris Theatre.....Mr. Roland Reed, in "Check," may be seen the Harvey." at Haverly's Theatre until next Saturday night ..... Mr. Neil Burgess was erroneously said here to have departed from Tony Pastor's Theatre. He has been there since April 23 sporting in "Vim," has been there since April 23 sporting in "Vim," and he remains there till next Saturday night. The Folly Company of Edwards and Jackson. Will emerge at this house of June 18, in a trifle called "Fun in a Balloon." An excellent opportunity will thus be afforded to fulfit the old poet's injunction, and "Shoot Folly as it files." .... Mr. Osmond Tearle will institle his Hamlet upon Brooklyn, this evening, at the Park Theatre, under the guise of doing somebody a benefit. Unhappy Brooklyn has just railed, after a dose of Mr. Frank Roche, in "The Iron Mask."

#### MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Rafael Joseffy will make an extended

"The Merry War" was performed on May 7 at the Residenz Theatre, Dresden, for the 100th time. Mr. Georg Henschel has accepted an invitation from the Bach Choir in London. On June 23 he is to sing before the Queen.

Miss Lena Little will sail for Europe on Wednesday with Mr. G. Schirmer and his family, to study under Mmc. Garcia and Herr Stockhausen.

Millöcker's "Bettelstudent" was recently performed at the Wilhelmstadtisches Theatre, Berlin, for the 100th time, the composer himself conducting. The TRIBUNE directed the attention of American macagers to the foreign reports of this work at the time of its first

The recent annual report of the Oratozio Society of Baltimore, under the presidency of Mr. Otto Sutro, shows a fortunate and praiseworthy financial and artistic condition, due to sound principles applied with seal and good management. The fundamental rules of the society are: "No religion; no politics; no class distinctions; no advertisements of anybody's merchandise, s; no advancement of any one's personal people went over to Brooklyn that way. Interest in Quainess; inq nome takent for soloute. After two seasons, during which, beside the creditable festival of this spring, it has produced "The Messiah" three times, and the "St. Paul," "Elijah" and "Israel in Egypt" each once, it finus itself, with all bills paid, in possession of about \$6,000 in cash and property needful footstanding. for its purposes.

Signor Brignoli, the well-known tenor, who Is also a composer of some merit, has written a march and a screnade in honor of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. A day or two ago Signor Brignoli was pleased to receive from Colonel F. S. Gyowski, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, permission to dedicate the music as desired, in the following letter, dated Toronto "I have much pleasure in informing you that his Exce lency the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise have most graciously consented to have lency the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have most graciously consented to has Princess Louise have most graciously consented to has pour march dedicated to his Excellency the Marqui and the seronade to her Royal Highness. I delayed as hig for permission till the return of her Royal Highne has a will send me copies of the muto Canada. If you will send me copies of the m when they are printed I will see that they are livered."

## MR. WEBER'S UNLUCKY SPECULATIONS.

EAGERLY EMBARKING IN ALL SORTS OF WILD ENTER

The announcement of Albert Weber's financial embarrassment was no surprise to those familiar with his operations for the last year or two. He has been paying claims against his various private ventures which have been serious losses to film, by giving note He had an interest, it the name however of John C Freund, in the first four or five Sunday concerts given at the Casino by Mr. Rudolph Aronson and Max Maretzek as conductors, but though those performances pal handsomely, Mr. Weber's profits were dissipated in "booming" Mile, Paolaine Rossini, the singer, who, he employed others independently, of the managers of the Casino, in making engagements for singers at these con certs; and these and various unnecessary expenses overbulanced his share of the profits. A considerable sum was sunk by Mr. Weber in a week's engagement of the Turf Club Theatre for Miss Helen Bancroft. This Miss Bancroft. Later, Mrs. Freund and her sister, under Stage names, were sent out to " star " in Southern coun try towns in a play called "Charms," but the venture

Was not successful. Mr. Weber and Mr. Freund jointly formed a company, or rather a number of companies, to do g large printing bust pany, the Eagle Printing Company and the Music and Drama Publishing Company, all of which were at No. 95 ma Publishing Company, all of which were at No. 25 Clinton-piace. The business was never prosperous, the management being extravagant. Many thousands of dollars were sunk in these enterprises. Some credit was obtained by the frequent display of a contract between Fround and Weber, which represented that Weber was to furnish all the money necessary to the conduct of th less under its several names. This contract was so worded as to convey the impression that the Weber plane business was backing to plane business was backing to the which of the plane manufacturers, done was for the Weber plane manufacturers, and Miss Bancroft, which was a weekly paper Music and Drama was published, and a daily on was run for about three months. It was pub d in the interest of the Weber plano firm, and for the limed in the interest of the Weber plane firm, and for the purpose largely of "running down" the business of the rival house of Mesars. Steinway & Co. It is now believed that the real head of the Weber firm did not approve of his course. Mesars, Steinway, through Mr. Tretbar, one of the members, complained to the American New Company that a certain issue of Music and Drama was to contain a bele upon them, and the News Company thereupon relused to circulate any subsequent copies of the paper. Mr. Weber, acting, as he claimed, for his firm, enuered and sent out 30,000 additional copies of the paper containing this aisered libel.

It was a common occurrence for Mr. Weber to pay out after banking hours checks on banks in which he had no believe as in the case of Mr. Giro. On a single day of last March ne thus paid out, and obtained the cash from one birson, no less than six checks for a total of \$505, all of which were returned marked "N. G." by the bank officer. At this same time two of Mr. Weber's personal lotte for \$600 were being offered in the street at 40 per sent discount. Mr. Woors seemed to be utterly indifferent as to his credit. It is understood that he has sunk about \$40,000 in Freund's enterprises, and has made

himself liable for a considerable sum in backing Town-sond Percy's operatic schemes. It was Weber's money which supplied the stranded Stephens and Solomon and Miss Russell with the means of getting back to England. His security is the unfluished opera of "The White Ser-geant," which stands little chance of production here for

n long time to come.
W. W. Stuart writes to THE TRIBUNE that Towns Percy did not go to Europe under an assumed name or on account of financial or domestic troubles; that he went with M. B. Curtis, the actor, to arrange Mr. Curtis's European engagements.

#### AN OLD THEATRICAL REVIVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The note in your column of Town Talk the other day about a Theatric-Romantic Wedding nas a number of errors: The revival of " Julius Cæsar' Sooth's Theatre," was not the one made under " the Jarrett & Palmer management," but the one made long before by Edwin Booth himself-Christmas, 1871. This revival was one of the grandest things ever seen upon revival was one of the grandest things ever seen upon any stage. It lasted twelve weeks—till March 16, 1872,—and the noble tragedy was repeated eighty-five times. Jarrett & Palmer—following Booth's lead and using his scenery, with the addition of a fire scene at the end, (got up for "Coriolanus" at Niblo's)—revived "Julius Cassar" at Christmas. 1875, and Mr. Bangs was in that cast, with Barrett, Davenport, Levick and others. Booth never acted in "Julius Cassar" under the Jarrett & Palmer management. Very respectfully.

\*\*New Yer.\*\* June 10, 1882

New-York, June 10, 1883.

#### THE WEATHER REPORT.

#### GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. WASHINGTON, June 11-A storm of considerable energy has moved northeastward from Missouri during the past twenty-four hours and is now central near Lake Huron. General rains have prevailed in all districts, followed this morning by fair weather in the Southern States and thence northward over the Upper Lake region, Missouri and Iowa. The winds are generally from south to west, except in the Upper Lake region, where they are northerly. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Southern States, Ohio Valley and New-England, and risen slightly in the Middle States,

Lake region and Northwest. Indications for to-day.

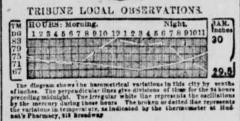
For New-England, local rains, followed by cloudy For New-England, local rains, followed by cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, generally higher barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Middle Atlactic States, generally fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature and barometer.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds generally from south to west, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

rains, variable whole generally from south to west, sta-tionary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local rains, followed by fair weather, variable winds, rising barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 12-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer is again upward. Cloudy weather, with a heavy thunder shower between 12 and 1 a.m., was followed by fair weather during the morning. In the afternoon cloudy weather again prevailed, with a heavy shower, but the sky was soon almost cleared of clouds.

The fotal rainfall measured .25 of an inch. The temperathe total rainfail measured 25 of an inch. The tempera-ture ranged between 66° and 83°, the average 174°, as being 834° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 334° lower than on Sunday. Clear and fair weather, with slight changes in tempera-tures, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

#### AN AGREEABLE CHANGE IN THE WEATHER. EIGHT PERSONS PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT-SCENES

IN THE CITY ON A HOT DAY.

There was a change in the weather yesterday that was as agreeable as it was slight. The morning apparently came in with the idea of being followed by a ol day, but long before morning had given way to noor there were plain intimations of another not day. At 9 a. m. the thermometer indicated only 76°, but by 11 a. m. it had skipped to 80° with remarkable suddenness. When the clock in the steeple said 12 o'clock the mercur had climbed up to 83°, and when seen later was still on the rise. While it was uncomfortably hot it was cer tainly cooler than on Sunday. Early in the afternoon the sky was overcast, great banks of dark and threaten ing clouds rolling up from the northwest. It proved to be a squall. Rain fell in the olty bountsfully, cooled the streets and sent the mercury down 3°, so that at 3 o'clock the thermometer indicated 80°. Throughout the remainder of the afternoon a gentle breeze awept across the city wafting a little cool, fresh air to the hundreds and thousands of people working out of doors. On the Brooklyn Bridge the sun seemed to beat down with terribie power. In the hottest part of the day there seemed to be a general desire to keep away from the Bridge and consequently only a few anxious

In Central Park there was a general gathering of all the nurses, maids and children in the The City Hall Park, as well as those in Madison and Union Squares, was filled nearly all day. The Battery was unusually quiet. At the dog pound there was a busy day. Dogs of and dogs of low degree were gathered into the following and dogs of low degree were gathered into the fold and disposed of. Some of them may have been mad, and a few did look that way, but none of them seemed to have blood in his eye nor froth in his mouth. Most of them looked as though they hadn't had anything in their mouths for as long that even fro h would be appreciated. Some two dozen of these lovely curs were caught by the

dog catebors.

At the Signal Service Office on the Equitable Building the officer in charge was found in his shirt sleeves trying to keep cool. When asked if be thought that the heat of the day was the precursor of a not wave he quickly gave it up and called for an casier one. The meteorological record showed that the weather was generally cloudy all over the country. There seemed to be no intense heat anywhere.

cman Mulligan, of the Harlem squad, shot a dog yesterday at No. 219 East One-hundred-and-twenty second-st. It was thought that the dog had become mad The following cases of prestration from the heat were re ported by the police:

CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, a homeless man, sixty-one years old, was overcome while on Pier No. 9, East Eiver. FUREY, JAMES, of No. 551 West Forty-second-sh., was overcome while working at No. 514 West Forty-

fifth-st.

Bith-st.

Bith-st., was prostrated at Third-ave, and Third-th-st.

HONICKER, WILLIAM, age thirty-siz, of No. 135 East
Third-st., was overcome in front of No. 14 Union

Square.

KHIDGER, Abollu, age thirty-eight, of Essex-st., was prostrated at Fulion and Chauncey sts., Brooklyn, and taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

MCCARTHY, DANIEL, forty years old, of No. 56 Greenwich-st., was sunstruck in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. near Sixth-ave.

ONELL, James of No. 32 North Portland-ave., Brooklyn, was prostrated while working in the press-rooms

lyn, was prostrated while working in the press-rooms at No. 13 Spruce at.
WEBBER, JOHANNA, age seventy-two, of No. 56 Monroest., Brocklyn, was prostrated at Freeman-st. and Manhattan-ave. Yesterday afternoon, and taken home.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

REHEARSING FOR A REPRESENTATION OF THE CAP-TURE AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

There has been many historical prises in connection with the late Eng-lish invasion and occupation of Egypt Last night a reporter of THE TRIBUNE made the important discovery that the troops of Arabi Pacha and Bir Garuet Woiseley, not to mention the British sailors and the United States marines, were all drilled by Colonei Densiow, and that these several armies and branches of the service of three nations were all taught to harass, kill and otherwise the disconfiture of each other in the most amicable manner imaginable. This prepara tion for conquest and slaughter has been going on in Central Hall, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for the past three weeks, and last night, thanks to the courtesy of Colonel Austen, of the 13th, the armory of the regiment was opened to the ailled enemies which to rehearse their movements. rehearsal is preparatory to the first production at Mannattan Beach next Saturday night a spectacular, realistic and pyrotechnic representation of the bombard capture, looting and burning of Alexandria. There wil capture, looting and burning of Alexandria. There will be combass between the British troops in red coats and white cork hats led by General Sir Garnet Wolscley Densiow and a body of British sailors in white suits and broad-rimmed straw hats, against the Egypting forces in red trousers and white leggings, with yellow-tasselled red fers, under command of Arabl's licitonaut. Pacha Morris, of the 13th Regiment. The United States marines will come in on the nome stretch and utterly demolish a most of Arabs and Bedouins in appropriate costumes. Ten thousand do lars have already been invested in the purchase of uniforms and in other preparations for the weekly production of the bombardment of Alexandria.

## "A WORD TO THE POLICE,"

To the Editor of The Pribune.

SIR: The editorial in Sunday's TRIBUNE, "A Word to the Police," was first-rate and timely. Don't you think it would have been better to give the numbers and names of the two policomen so that they would know that they could be picked out! Such fellows do not like to be published, but it seems to me that is the best way to show them up. Yours for good order, New-York, June 11, 1853.

# A PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS

WHO PROVOKED IT AND HOW IT IS TO BE

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] It is not usual for a Prime Minister to call his supporters together and address them at length, unless in case of a distinct political emergency. Mr. Gladstone is so much a man of traditions that it must be supposed he saw in the circumstances of the day a sufficient warrant for the meeting he summoned at the Foreign Office yesterday morning. No doubt he himself has telt the pressure proceeding from two very different quarters. He has, in the first place, a passionate desire to get the busi ness of the session done, and, in the second place, an utter repugnance to putting the House of Commons under the stress of Ministerial dictation; or of snything that may seem like it. He found himself between the Devil of Obstruction and the Deep Sea of radical discontent with the enforced impotence of Parliament; of much popular discontent as well. What shall a man do who beholds in front of him Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Biggar, and feels on his flank the hot breath of Mr. Jesse Collings and the Birmingham Caucus? The most inveterate Whig slave of precedent may charitably hold his leader guiltless if in this dilemma he calls together his lieges of every degree to take counsel with him.

Before now Mr. Gladstone has told the country the part that was being played in the House of Commons by what he called veiled obstruction. Nobody doubts that the thing exists-nobody, at any rate, who ever spends an hour in watching the processes of legislation as now conducted in the popular chamber. The coarse metaods of recent sessions which the new rules were meant to combat have been pretty much abandoned in favor of more subtle, more secret, more stealthy and equally effective tactics. The Conservatives as a party are not above entering into such manœuvres. To them legislation means innovation, and if they were perfectly frank they would avow that they are opposed to legislation as legislation, save and except such as they themselves at times may take in hand with a view to regaining power. They know that the Liberals stand pledged to the constituencies to pass certain bills. They regard these bills, so far as they understand them, as mischiovous, and they desire to defeat them, partly on their merits, and partly because their defeat will discredit the Lib eral party with the country.

Thus far they have succeeded and the Government

has failed. The session is half gone and nothing is done. The Opposition debated the Address for tweive nights. What was there in the Queen's speech to require or justify a discussion of twelve nights, or of two 7 Mr. Gladstone's programme for the session was of the most moderate kind. A Bankruptcy bill, a Patents bill, bills for the improvement of the law, a bill for the government of London-surely there is nothing here to call forth the energetic hostility of a great party. In the most critical hour of the last Ministry, when Lord Beaconsfield entered with a light heart upon the Afghan war, the debate on the royal speech in which that melancholy policy was announced ran to but four nights, and of those four the Liberals, of Cabinet or of any considerable rank, took but a small share. They left Lord Hartington, their leader, to state their case in a single speech; a speech moderate in tone and length, and of marked ability and foresight. Of the Government nights since this year's debate on the Address was concluded, twelve have been occupied with Supplythat is, with the voting of the Estimates and money for the public service. Twelve nights, and why twelve! Because the Opposition have de bated and divided on the most inconsiderable and unquestionable items, spinning out idle talk, and consuming time in divisions, each of which takes a quarter of an nour. This new-born Conservative zeal for saving proceeds by the most elaborate artifices known to Parliament. There are men in the House known, and long known, as sincere advocates of scrupulous economy in the spending of money. Sir Charles Dilke is one. Mr. Dilwyn is another. Some years ago, with Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry in power, these two Liberals went over the estimates with a view to directing the attention of the House to every point where profligate or wasteful or needless expenditure was involved. Between them, and including the votes they thought proper to take, they occupied two hours of the time of the House. Set against these two hours the twelve nights which the Opposition contrived to cut to waste at the beginning of this session, and say whether veiled obstruction is too hard or too soft a term to apply to such proceedings. Look at the two hours nightly occupied tious. Look at the four or five long nights through which the debate on the Affirmation bill was made to dawdle. Look at the sort of thing that goes on in Grand Committees-thirty or forty speeches in a single sitting by three of the Opposition, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill is one. It is worth noting that in the House itself the operation of squandering time has been pretty equally divided between the Conservatives proper, the Fourth Party and the Parnellites,-a distribution which has every appearance of having been preconcerted, and in fact probably was. The Conservatives who nominaily are chiefs of their party. Sir Stafford Northcote Sir Richard Cross and the rest take but a moderate part in the business of delay. But their assent is implicit if not express and active. Noody supposes that Mr. Warton, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and the various other mischief-makers who get behind the front Opposition beach, would play such pranks if their leaders really disapproved of them. Sir Stafford gets the benefit without the odium, or all the odium, of a constant resort to

discreditable-tactics. It has been said, and it is not too much to say, that Parliamentary government is now on its trial. That is what comes of the Conservatism of the day. fory malignants and Irish rebets join hands in an attack on the political system to which England owes so great a share of her existing constitu tional liberties. The House of Commons, with the splendid traditions of centuries of well-ordered existence-to quote a fine sentence I lately heard-is to be at the mercy of the political ferocity and political frivolity which have joined hands in the persons of Mr. Parnell and the Fourth Party, Is to be, unless an effort, and a great effort, be made to resone it out of their control. So is the Ministry itself at their mercy, except upon condition of a similar effort. For weeks and months the Tories have been predicting a coming disaster to the Government. They hoped to precipitate it by the Bradlaugh business, and there is no doubt-Mr. Gladstone himself admitted it-that they did succeed in damaging the Government with the country by the perfectly unscrupulous strategy they adopted in that case. The Tories know well that the country, and especially the country outside of London-does demand that a certain amount of legislation shall be done, and they count, as I was saying above, on the discredit which will wait upon the failure of the Government to carry its bills. The Liberals know it also, and on both grounds they consider that their leader had ample reason for holding a party council and taking the members of the party into the confidence of its

The meeting which Mr. Gladstone addressed yesterday was, as as whole, not less anxions than Ministers themselves for a decision which should clear the ground. They looked for a declaration which should held out a hope of saving the House of Commons from the Ignominy of creeping paralysis, and the Government from the peril of forfeiting the confidence of the constituencies. And they got it. If you read the incubrations of Tory scribes, you will perchance be told that there was division in the party; that Mr. Jesse Collings for one reason, and Mr. Frith for another, left the room dissatisfied, and that the notorious dissensions of the Liberals are deeper than ever. I advise you to believe nothing of the kind. I know the contrary to be true. Mr. Jesse Collings, a man much in earnest, has but a slender acquaintance with, or respect for, the traditions of the House, and he was sincere in believing that something might be gained by a menace from Ministers to members. He wanted Mr. Giadstone to say in so many words that he would keep the House sitting till it had passed every b'll in the Ministerial programme. I maked

a veteran member, a staunch Radical, what would appen if Mr. Collings's view should be acted on "A Ministry that addressed a serious threat to the House," answered he, " would be out of office in a

week." Things are not done here in that way. And yet the Cabinet did take, and Mr. Gladstone did announce, though in decorous language, a momentous resolution. To state the whole matter in one blunt sentence, Ministers on Saturday came to the determination to drop the bill for the Government of London and to persevers with every other important measure on their programme They do not say to the House, "You must pass our bills before you get a vacation." They do say, in substance, "We shall not abandon any of these bills until the House has either adopted or rejected each one of them." Whatever means are necessary to carry out this resolve will be adopted. The session may last till September, or till October, or till next January, but come to an end it will not while a decisive vote remains to be taken on any one of the undropped bills. The Liberals present at the Foreign Office left the room pertectly understanding this. The Tories, not being present, and having to trust to reports by no means complete failed at first to grasp the full meaning of Mr. Gladstone's statement. Perhaps it is not likely to burst upon them all at once, but it cannot be many days before it is protty generally known. And as soon as it is known, the decisive struggle will begin. Obstruction proceeds on the theory that the duration of the session is limited, that the House must adjourn in August or not long after, and that it is only necessary to keep the wheels blocked till then. The game can only be spoiled by altering the conditions on which it is played. likes to spend August or the autumn in London Ministers don't like it, but if it comes to the test Tories will like it as little, and the Government, no matter which party be in power, has always an advantage as Government toward the end of a session and in a thinning House.

The struggle can have, in my judgment, but one ending. Ministers will carry their bills, the credit of the House will be saved, the Conservative caba will be overthrown, the country will respond, as it always does, with enthusiasm to every evidence of courage and resolute purpose on the part of those to whom it has committed the conduct of its aflairs. For it must be understood that this is a matter in which the whole Cabinet are as one man. The only division of opinion was as to postponing or not postponing the London bill. The two Ministers who represent in the Cabinet the Radical wing of the party resisted, and resisted strenuously, the dropping of this measure. They believed and urged that it could be and should be carried this year, They were overruled, but they acquiesced solely on the express understanding that on every other point the fight should be fought out to the bitter end. Their less Radical colleagues are indeed no less resolute than themselves in their determination to withstand the insolent attempt of confederated minorities to overthrow the rule of the majority. The contest is ope in which every country that has a representative system is keenly interested. The battle of Parliamentary Government is to be won or lost on the soil where Parliamentary Government as it is now understood had its birth. It matters little to you, or to Englishmen either, whether a Bankruptev bill or a Patent bill is or is not passed this year. It matters a great deal whether the power of a majority to pass those or any other bills be re-established. To-day it does not exist. Tomorrow it may. And when it has once been decisively affirmed, something more will be heard of the real Liberal programme, and the Queen's Speech of next year is likely to be a considerably more exciting document than the tame message of last February. G. W. S.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S GIFT.

THE CHARNAY COLLECTION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The collection of antiquities brought from Mexico and Central America by by Désiré Charnay has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington by Pierre Lorillard, of this city, at whose expense, under the general direction of A. T. Rice, Editor of The North American Review, the expedition to Central America was kept in the field for nearly three years. The prime object of the expedition, namely to make monlages, or casts (negative) in papier maché, of the principal bas-relief and hierogryphic inscriptions existing in the temples, palaces, etc., of the ruined cities, has been successfully accomplished. From these, plaster casts have been made in duplicate, one set for eadero Museum, Paris, and the other for Mr. Lorillard, who has decided to present it to the Smithsonian. The reason for favoring the Smithsonian rather than any of the museums of New-York City was the peculiar National character of that institution, and the fact that it is already in possession of monuta cis Atlantic antiquity. To these it was deemed advisable to add the treasures of the Charnay expedition, so that the student and the general public might be able to con template under one roof as diversified a collection as possible of memorials of the past in America.

These casts possess much interest both for the artist and for the student of history. They are of the actual size of the monuments they reproduce, many of the bas-reliefs being ten feet in height, and six or eight feet wide. Effects of ornamentation and even architec tural effects may be studied in these fac-similes quite as well as in the originals, and without any of the discomports attending a visit to the localities. Students of history, of ethnology and anthropology, and of language will have presented to them in these monuments materials of great value for their several sciences. But who will be the Champollion to read these hitherto indecipherable insertptions, and to fathom the mystery of these ancient peoples!

Some idea of the vastness of this collection can be had from the fact that Mr. Barbier, the artist charged with the duty of setting it up in the Smithsonian Institution, expects to be employed for two months in that labor. When the collection is duly installed in the museum, the stay at home traveller will be enabled to look with his tural effects may be studied in these fac similes quite as

when the collection is duly installed in the museum, the stay-at-home traveller will be enabled to look with his own eyes upon those winders of the semi-tropical forests of Central America, which forty years are filled the em-lient American traveller, J. L. Stephens, with admira-tion and astonishment, albeit he had visited the stupendous monuments of Egypt.

## OBITUARY.

# TORBEN DE BILLE.

News has been received here of the death of Torben de Bille, only son of Stren de Bille, who was the Danish Charge d' Affaires at Washington from 1830 to 1954. He died at Cannes, France, on May 13. He came to America when a boy of eight years old and was graduated at the Philadelphia University. He concluded his nated at the Philadelphia University. He concluded his education at Heidelberg, Germany. He was the Danish Consul General for some time, and acted as Charge de Affaires from 1852 to 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he served as Charge de Affaires from 1852 to 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he served as Charge de Affaires. He was tien sent to Brussels and afterward to London, where, in the Peace Conference of 1854, he was the Second Danish Plenipotentiary. He retired from active service shortly after, and, having married Miss Louisa Domhile, he settled in England, living at the Asiburton House, at Putney, near London. A year or two ago he was attacked by chronic catairh and bronchitis, and his death hus long been expected. The body was taken to Copenhagen and interred there on May 15.

#### TROY, N. Y., June 11 .- Calvin Briggs died at Greenbush to-day. He fired the first coal-burning engine, the Phonnix, on the first trip over the Long

CALVIN BRIGGS.

Island Railroad, and is said to have run an engine more unless without repairs than any other engineer. The remote cause of his death was an injury received in a steamboat explosion thirteen years ago. VOLUNTEER FIREMEN AT DINNER. "Americus" Company held its anniversary dinner last night at the Hotel Monico. Company No. 6 was founded

was founded in 1849, and "Boss" Tweed was an initial member New-York had no steam fire-engines in those days, and volunteers performed the duties of firemen. Of the original seventy members of No. 6 five were present at the dinner last night. William B. Dunley was in the chair the dinner lastnight. William B. Dunley wash the chair. Merry toasts were drunk, old times were recalled, and the seng "Huut the Bufialo," which was composed by a member and sang by the company in 1849, was the favorite song of the evening. In 1865 the company broke up. There was a fight with a rival company in which one man was killed and seventeen were wounded. But the toasts last night were loyal and, as Henry Howard wrote to the dinner committee, "Since 1865, when our company disbanded, there has been no reduction in fire insurance rates."

## PRAIRIE FIRES SET BY INDIANS.

CHICAGO, June 11 .- A dispatch from Fort Bowle, Ariz., says: Reports have been received from Major Biddle's command to the elect that the extensive prairie fires which have recently swept across Southern Arizona originated in Mexico, and are thought to be the work of Indians returning north. Scouting parties returned to camp Saturday after being out a week and being met everywhere by ires. Major Biddle's troops will form a junction with the 4th Cavairy, under Colonal: Forsythe, which has been ordered to Guadaloupe Canon from New Mexico.

### RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MEETING OF PRESIDENTS.

There has yet been no formal call for a meeting of the trunk-line presidents. Last week it was proposed to call a meeting to-day, but it was found that no representative of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada could be present. Commissioner Fink believes that it is nec essary, in order to accomplish any satisfactory work, that the Grand Trunk should be represented. It is possible that a meeting may be held on Friday. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been particularly anxious to have the presidents confer over the present situation of railroad affairs. This is extremely grave owing to the cutting of freight rates that has been going on for several months at the West, and the efforts of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to secure business

from the established trunk lines.

The position of the Lackawanna has caused much anxiety among the pool roads. It has declined to join the trunk line pool and has given no guarantee that it would not make rates which might imperit the existence of the pool. Last week, however, Samuel Sloae, president of the Lackawanna, assured Mr. Fink that his company would maintain schedule rates. There has been no special anxiety on the part of the trunk lines to have the Lackawanna join the pool, but it was felt to be imperative that it must stop rate-cutting, if a general war was to be avoided. It is a serious question, however, whether the trunk lines can feel assured of the maintenance of rates by the Lackawanna, while it remains outside of the juris diction of the Commissioner. The question has been informally considered by the Commissioner and some of the leading pool railroad managers whether the roads that are in the pool should not be compelled to face two alternatives: either to abandon all through relations with the Lackawanna or to aufier a general and open reduction in rates to the basis of the cutting. It is not alone the Lackawanna among the trunk lines that has been accused of cutting. But that road is the only one against which the officers of the other trunk lines openly charge cutting. would not make rates which might imperit the existence

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE CENTRAL. Officers of the New York Central Railroad vigorously deny that there is any hostility between their road and the Grand Trunk of Canada in consequence of the transfer of the Michigan Central's through passenger service from the Great Western of Canada to the Canada Southern. The Grand Trunk has offered to supply the New York Central with business from the Chicago and Grand Trunk. Action on this proposition has not been taken yet by the Central. The New York Central will ontinue to connect with Detroit by trains to Niagara Falls and thence over the Great Western to that city. The through Chicago trains necessarily go by way of the Canada Southern, because the Michigan Central refused

Canada Southern, because the Michigan Central refused to take through trains from the Great Western. When the Michigan Central announced the transfer of its through passenger trains from the Great Western to the Canada Southern, the Grand Trunk gave notice that it would not be bound by the agreement prohibiting the payment of commissions on passenger business. Out of this fact has grown the report that a war of passenger rates was imminent between the Grand Trunk and the New York Central. The officers of the Central, however, say that they will refuse to nonor through tickets from the Michigan Central if the latter cuts rates either directly or by the payment of commissions. They look to the Eric to take a similar position as regards the Grand Trunk. If, however, the Grand Trunk should cut passenger rates between Calcago and New York, and the passenger raies between Chicago and New York, and the Eric refuse to reject the former's through thosets, the Vanderbit system will relatiate. The prospect of a rate war, it is declared, will therefore depend upon the action of the Grand Trunk. THE CHARGE FOR ELEVATING GRAIN.

A meeting of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day to decide what steps must be taken to be represented at the meeting of the Rail-

road Commissioners to morrow, who are to consider the proposition to enforce the radroad elevators to abolish the charge of 1 cent a bushel for elevating grain. In July, 1882, it was agreed between the railroads terminating at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston that a charge, of 1 cent per bushel should be imposed upon all grain delivered from elevator to ship. The New-York Central and the Eric objected to this because they did not believe that if would be of any benefit to them, but that it would destroy their elevating business. The other roads forced the New-York roads to agree to the proposition under the threat that they would make it in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston unless it was done

In a letter of J. H. Rutter to the Railroad Commissioners, he says: "We are dissatisfied with the arrange ment, but if the railroads at other cities do what they ment, but if the railroads at other cities do what they threaten to do, that is to say, make the elevation free, we are confident then that the grain shippers of New-York would be at a disadvantage." He also says that before this charge was put on ships went to the railroad elevators for their cargoes; that this business was gradually increasing so that almost one-third of the railroad grain business was done in this way and the lighterage charge was saved. "Now, no ships come," he says, and we have to pay the highterage on all grain we export. We do not intend to argue that, taking the whole country, including Eastmore and Boston, this charge is not a detriment to the whole trade." The merchants call atno not intend to argue that, taking the whole country, lockeding Estimore and Boston, this charge is not a detriment to the whole trade." The merchants call attention to the like admission of the New-York Central and Eric roads, and say that this victous system, called equalization, is "in fact a discrimination against New-York."

## SCHEMES AFFECTING BROOKLYN.

Application was made to the Brooklyn Baord of Aldermen yesterday by Austin Corbin, presi-dent of the Brooklyn and Long Island Trunk Line Railroad Company, for leave to construct the company's road upon and across the streets on its route from Atlantic and Flatbush aves, to the Bridge terminus, upon agreement to comply with all provisions of law protectprivate owners and the safety of citizens. The application was sent to the Railroad Committee. The mers of property on the proposed line have been informed that the company is ready to bargain for the property needed without delay, and if an agreement cannot be reached application will be made for appraisment under the General Railroad act. The company proposes to make a public street under its elevated tracks from the Bridge to Pulton-st.

At the meeting of the Board Mr. McCarthy, of the

Fifth Ward, moved that the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company be prohibited from run-ning trains on the Long Island Railroad tracks in At-Coney Island Railroad Company be prolibited from running trains on the Long Island Railroad tracks in Atlanticave, until the company secures authority from the Board of Aldermen to do this. After a long debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 to 7. Some of the Aldermen said there was some scheme concealed in the resolution. It was suggested that the action of the Aldermen was in the interest of the Long Island Railroad Company. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company, which has another year to runsince the Manhattan Beach Railroad track was widened and trains were run directly from Flatbush and Adantic aves, Brooklyn, to Manhattan Beach, the rivalry between the two Coney Island roads has been very sharp. The Manhattan Beach Company has placed the fare for the round trip at 25 cents, against 45 by the Brighton Beach routs.

A meeting of the capitalists interested in the proposed syndicate for bailding an elevated road in Brooklyn was held in the effice of Tracy & De Witt last evening. Among those present were Samuel McLean, John D. Martia, James F. Loursy, William Marshall and W. C. De Witt. Mr. Lourey in behalf of the New-York and Boston capitalists who hold the rights of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, offered to make over the rights to the syndicate for \$200,000, provided that some of those interested in the Bond scheme wore allowed a share in the capital of the proposed company. Mr. Lourey's former-proposition to make over the rights for \$500,500, had been rejected. There was considerable decision over the new proposition. One of these present said after the meeting that nothing definite had

for \$500,000, and occur rejected. There was considerable discussion over 'the new proposition. One of these present said after the meeting that nothing definite had been done. From another source it was learned that the proposition of Mr. Lourey had been accepted and that the new company with a capital of \$6,750,000 would be formed at once to build the road in Fulton-st., and

#### PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH VALLEY. It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that

he Pennsylvania Railroad Company had leased or was about to lease the Lehigh Valley Railroad. No prominent officer of either company was in New-York, but persons familiar with the management of the persons familiar with the management of the Pennsylvania said that there was no foundation for the report. At the office of the Lehigh Valley in this city it was said that the rumor was the first intimation of the matter that had been received there.

It is understood that in Philadelphia it was denied that there had been any negotiations even between the two companies in regard to a lease.

THE QUESTION OF PASSENGER RATES. CHICAGO, June 11 .- Thus far no open action has been taken by any of the trunk lines between New-York and Chicago looking to the inauguration of a wa u passenger rates, and opinions among railroad men as to the probabilities for the immediate future are very much divided,

O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, says there does not seem to be any probability of a war in rates; that the recent action of his line has been merely to put it in such shape as it has been seeking, without inflicting any damage on the business of any other road, and that the Michigan Central will do

nothing to provoke a war of rates.
Officials of the Pennsylvania Company say that the ompany has taken no action looking toward a disturbcompany has taken no occasion exists for a move in that direction, as their trains are running full at the regular rates, and that threats of a rate war are not heard as much among the managers of the pool lines as among those of outside roads.

The Grand Trunk and the Great Western, particularly the latter, are chefly affected by the late move, and the general impression in railroad circles accuma to be that

the latter, are chiefly affected by the late move, and the general impression in railroad circles seems to be that the Groat Western would be glad to retainise upon the Michigan Central by enlisting other trunk lines in a war on rates.

In reply to a question by an Associated Press reporter, one of the officials of the Grand Trunk said: "Our wires are in bai shape and we have no news of any consequence. It looks as if it were going to be a first-class row all round."

the Manchester and Lawrence, the Northern, the Con-

cord and Clermont, the Boston, Concord and Montreal, the Boston and Maine, and the Eastern railroad comand Boston and Maine, and the Eastern railroad com-panies have agreed to support a bill for a general rati-road law to be introduced in the present session of the Legislature, providing for the lease and consolidation of the existing lines in New-Hampshire, and also for the construction of others under certain restrictions. The effect of this agreement will be a long and probably bitter legislative controversy.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Washington, June 11 .- The President has ccepted twenty-five miles of Northern and Pacific Rail-

way recently constructed in Montana. The new section runs eastward from a point near the mouth of the Mis-Oswego, N. Y., June 11.-President Parsons, of the

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 11.—President Parsons, of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, has appointed H. M. Britton general manager of the road, with headquarters at Oswego. Superintendent Van Home will retire on July 1.

TORONTO, June 11.—The Globe's London dispatch sava? "The Grand Trunk Board of Directors has abandoned for the present the proposed division of the contingent from the fixed rights of the Great Western Railway shareholders."

VALPARAISO, Chili, June 11 .- Work on the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railroad, under the superintendence of the contractors, the Clark Brothers, is being actively proceeded with.

CHICAGO, June 11 .- Owing to the lightness of the traffic chicago, June 11.—Owing to the lightness of the traffic between Chicago and Ohio River points, the pool on that business became dismembered, and the rates on meats were reduced from 14 cents per hundred-weight to 5 cents. The cut then extended to car-loads of other classes of freight. A meeting of the roads in interest was held here to-day, and a temporary rate on meats fixed at 7 cents, pending another meeting to be held in Cincinnati in a few days.

President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was before the Committee on Stock List at the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. He appeared in support of the company's application to have its con-solidated and debenture bends listed at the Exchange. Final action on the application was not taken yesterday

#### SUCCESSFUR NA VAL CADETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 11 .- The following is a, list of successful cadets in final examination of Class of 1881 in the order of merit in which they passed: J. Le Schock, Pennsylvania; J. H. Lennard, Pennsylvania; J. J. Woodward, District of Columbia; J. A. Hoogowers, Maryland; R. B. Dashill, Maryland; F. C. Rider, Rhode Maryland; R. B. Dashill, Maryland; F. C. Rider, Rhode Island; F. E. Sutton, New-York; H. K. White, Dakota; L. Karmony, Tennsylvania; J. L. Rees, Michigan; E. E. Capchart, Dakota; H. Eldredge, New-York; E. Carroll, Ohio; R. P. Forshew, New-York; C. A. Doyen, New-Hampshire; C. H. Lauchhelmer, Maryland; W. H. Stayton, Delaware. These entered as cadet midshipmen, the first seven of whom are star cadets. Cadet Schock, who is in England, has not been examined, but being head of his class when fle graduated, his position among the fortunate ones is assured. The following, who entered as cadet engineers, were also successful; Jay M. Whitham, Illinois; G. Kaemmering, Iowa; O. B. Schallenberger, Pennsylvania. The Academie Board, which has some revisory powers in the matter, will officially decide to-morrow, it is so understood, if these shall be reported for retention in the navy.

Chown Collans and Cours and Monanca Sulars. Sold by leading dealers. Colgate & Co.'s
Violet Toilet Water,
For the handkerchief and bath.

Smoke "Welcome" Cigarettes.
Mild, sweet and delicate. Our new brand.
Goodwin & CO. DIED.

ALLEN-On Thursday, June 7, at Homewood, Montrose, N. J., atter a week's filmess. Mary Simons Allen, second daughter of Horatio and Mary Moncriet Allen. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BLAUVELT-On Sunday, June 10, 1883, Gertrude, widow of John Blauveits.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral services at her late residence. 133 Mesecole-ava., corner of Enforth-st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 8 o'citeck p. m.

So'clock p. m. sterment at Hackensick, N. J., on Wednesday morning.

Intermedt at Hackensick, N. J., on Wednosday morning.

BOWLE—In Brooklyn, on sunday, June 10, Amanda, widow of the ide John H. Bowie, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mo\*
Feeters, 296 Greene avo., Brooklyn. N. Y., on Tucaday, June 12, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BRONSON—At Rockford, Hi., June 6. Mrs. Mary E. Bronson, wife of the Hon Seymour G. Bronson, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Seth M. dates, and sater of President M. et rill E. Gates, of Rutgers College.

HABGOUSE—Ir Sam Dison, California, Lucal, Louis, 1998.

HARGOUS-In San Diego, California, June 1. Louis James, oldest son of L. S. and Susan J. Hargous, agot 33 years. The funeral services will be held from the revidence of his parents, 435 5th ave., on Tuesday morning, June 12, at 10 It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HUMASON—Sunday, June 10, Elizabeth Sumner, beloved wife of Virgil P. Humason.
Funeral services in St. John's Church, Hartford, Wednesday, June 13, at 3 p. m.
Hartford and Now Britain papers please copy.

JACOBI-Ernat Jacobi, of 110 West 34th-st. New York, Sunday, June 10, aged 7 years, 10 months and 7 days. Sunday, June 10, aged 7 years, 10 months and 7 days.

LEVINGS—On Sunday morning, June 10, 1883, Dr. Noah O
Levings, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral from his late residence, No. 45 West 9th-st., on
Wednesday, June 13, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.
Please cent flowers.

Interment at Greenwood.

PENNOYER—Monday morning, June 11, William H.
Pennoyer, of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence. No. 110 East 127th-st., on
Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ROSSITER—On Saturday, June 9, of peritonitis, Sterling.

ROSSITER-On Saunday, June 9, of peritonitia, Sterling, son of the late Thomas P. and Marr, S. Rossiter, and grand-dou of Mrs. Marianne B. Sterling, in the 22d year of his age. Funeral services from 39 West 32d-st, on Tuesday, the 12th School of Arts, Columbia College, and the Class of '83, School of Arts, Columbia College, and the Fraternity of Delts Pel, are respectfully invited to attend. Burial at New Haven. Cleveland papers please copy.

FALMAN-On Monday, June 11, at his late residence, No. 30 West 34th-st., George F. Talman, in the 88th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attent his funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-ave., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. Please omitflowers.

THAYER-Anna E. Thayer, widow of the late Obadiah Thayer, a Nowark, Saturday, June 9, Puneral from the house, 976 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, Relatives and friends invited.

relatives and friends invited.

TOLER—On Saturday evening, June 9, Laura Marie, wife of Hugh K. Toler and daugnter of the late Dr. J. S. Theband. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Fuesday morning at 10:30, at the Church S. Ross of Limb, at Short Hills, N. J. Train leaves foot of Barciar and Christopher sta, New-York, at 9:10, returning at 12:11.

WHITE—At Advance Coats 2

WHITE-At Asbury Park, N. J., on the 9th Inst., William A, son of Grace B, and Augustus White, aged 13 months A., son of Grace B. and Augustus Whit and 23 days. Interment at Rossdalo, Orange, N. J.

## Special Nonces.

French Steam Cleaning and Dyeing LORD'S OFFICES, 111"AND 113 STH-AVE., NEAR ISTH. ST. 668 STH.AVE., NEAR 39TH. ST., AND ON 15TH-ST., OPPOSITE TIFFA-NY'S, WHERE ALL ORDERS BY EXPRESS ULD BE SENT. BLANKETS AND CUR READY FOR FALL AND WINTER. The NEW-ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, Hartford, Conn.

Theo have Courties and Workshops, Westerly, R. I.

Fine monumental and building work is Graults. Drawings and estimates furnished without charge. Correspondings to Heited, N. Y. Office. 1,321 B'way. C. W. CANFIELD, Agt. For the Summer.—A gentiemen and wife (Americans) without children, desire to take charge of the house of a family who will spead the summer out of tayer, will give best of references as to andoeshed respectability and requisite exactances; are restly at once if desired. Please address MAN-ILATPAN, Tribune Office.

# Knapp's Extract of Roots FOR MAKING ROOT BEER

A delicious summer drink. Druggists, Boot-Beer Makers and Families will find this Extract the best and cheapest in the market. Put in bottles at 25c, 50c, \$1 50, \$2 50 and half and gallon caus at \$1 and \$2 seath, which make respectively 10, 25, 100, 200, 400 and 800 gallons of beer. Sold by Gruggists. Depot, 362 Hudson-st, N. Y.

Ready This Morning. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Price in wrappers (ready for mailing), five cours per copy, One copy, one year, \$3, five copies, \$12.50, tea copies and an extra, \$20. Postage in all cases free to tea subscriber. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Post Office Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending June 16 will close at this mice as follows:

Foreign mails for the west ending June 16 will close at this office as follows.

TUESDAY-ALS a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Wyoning, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Haytt, per Ss. Alps. via Porta an Prince; at 12 m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per Ss. Valencia.

WEDNESDAY-ALS a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Servia, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "por Sorvia"); at S a. m. for Germany, etc., per Ss. Elle, via Southampton and Bremen dietters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "por Elbe"); at 10 s. m. for France direct, per Ss. St. Germain, via Hayre; at 10 s. m. for the Netherlands direct, per Ss. P. Caland, via Rotterdam; at 1 p. m. for the Winnward Islams, per Ss. Bermuda.

THURSDAY-ALV a. m. for France Germany, etc., per Ss. Hammonia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Hammonia"); at 2s. m. for Germany and France must be directed "per Britainne", at 10 p. m. for Germany and France must be directed "per Britainne", at 10 p. m. for France must be directed "per Britainne", at 10 p. m. for Germany and France must be directed "per Britainne", at 10 p. m. for Germany and France must be directed "per Britainne", at 10 p. m. for Caland, via Havana.

FRILAMANA, B. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre via Southampton and Bremen [letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per St. Circassia, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Germany and Scotland via Allanday, and Marchant and Marcho, per Ss. City of Alexandria, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Germany and Scotland Forto Rice, per Ss. Niagare, via Havana.

SUNDAY-At 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per Ss. Wanderce, via New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per Ss. Arabic, via Saa Francisco, close here June "21, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Santivich and Fill Islanda, per sa Zealanda, via San Francisco, close here June "23, at 7 p. m.

Post Office, New York, N. Y. June S. 1835.

CONSOLIDATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—The Concord, the Manchester and Lawrence, the Northern, the Con-